



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
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FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28, 1877

THE INAUGURATION OF GOV. HOLLIDAY.—We confess to no little surprise at the elaborate programme for the inauguration of the Governor-elect. So far as our memory goes back, the Governor of Virginia has always entered upon the duties of his high office in a very quiet and unobtrusive manner, without the smallest show or parade; and we think such has been the custom during the whole century that the Commonwealth has existed. We sincerely regret, therefore, that its second century should be commenced by a departure from this old spirit of republican simplicity. Outward pomp and military display can add no prestige to an office of which Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson were the first incumbents, and especially does this display seem inopportune when, overburdened with debt, and ready to plead insolvency, we are standing, hat in hand, before our creditors, entreating an abatement of their just demands. Quiet dignity is a far surer passport to respect than outward show, and Mr. Jefferson, riding unattended to the Capitol to take the oath of office as President, presents a far more sublime picture in history than Mr. Lincoln, with his armed array and "all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war."

We do not desire to be understood by these remarks as reflecting upon the action of the Governor-elect in the matter. He, doubtless, found it almost impossible to arrange it according to his wishes. The people of Winchester naturally feel a pride in the elevation of their much loved fellow citizen to the highest office in the Commonwealth, and their young men, anxious to show their appreciation of his worth, propose an escort, which it would be difficult to refuse. Those along the line desire a little excursion, and are not unwilling to display their new uniforms and their proficiency in drill before the citizens of the metropolis, while these, in their turn, are never averse to anything which promises an influx of strangers and a consequent good time for their business men. We presume, therefore, that the big show is inevitable this time, but we trust it will not furnish a precedent for future inaugurations, but that measures will be taken and advanced, hereafter, to keep to the good old usages of our fathers.

The Lynchburg Virginian, moralizing upon the "unrest of the times" and this wonderful age of progress, pertinently asks: "With all this ceaseless activity, are men any better than they used to be? Has the growth of moral principle kept pace with intellectual and national development? And then adds: "Whatever public or individual opinion may be touching the improvement or non-improvement of the world in morals and virtue, there can be no doubt that one word describes the true condition of society everywhere at this day, and that word is—unrest!" The New York Journal of Commerce, in an article calling forth the above reflections, says: "The Presidential succession, the Indian massacres, the labor riots, the bank failures swallowing up the little hoards which industry had placed as a guard against blighting want, the said demoralization on every side leaving scanty wrecks of character and fortune that had been deemed proof against temptation and wasting assault—these all have darkened and thickened the very air until it seems too heavy for the weary breath."

In regard to the reported disagreement between Gov. Kemper and Governor-elect Holliday about the inauguration ceremonies, Gov. Kemper says the attempt to get up a sensation over the late correspondence between himself and Col. Holliday is a fiasco. The correspondence was marked by cordiality. Both gentlemen, it is stated, are equally averse to ostentation and parade on the occasion of the induction of a Virginia Governor into office, for the reason that it is contrary to the ancient usages of the Commonwealth, but Gov. Holliday thinks the people have a right to do as they choose in the matter, and yields to the numbers who have decided on the ceremonies.

The Philadelphia North American, ultra radical, thinks that Chandler places himself in the position of a man turning State's evidence, and that his story is to be discarded just as much as that of any participator in crime. But, it adds, he certainly knows too much concerning the matter of which he speaks to be brushed aside as an idle babbling, and his charges must be met promptly and fully. It does not doubt that they can be answered, but says "if he can furnish conclusive proof, there must be only one opinion as to the infamy of the go-between and the disgrace of the principal."

It is thought that the "Silver bill" will fail finally. The New York Post's Washington correspondent says:—"The belief exists now that the extreme silver men will vote down the amendments proposed by the Senate Finance Committee and pass the bill as it came from the House, and that in this shape it will be sent to the President and by him vetoed. A motion to pass the bill over the veto will, the hard money men say, fail by four or five votes."

Frank E. Howe, Pension Agent at New York, will probably have to "step down and out" on account of charges preferred against him to the effect that he went on a "spree" a few days ago, leaving a check from the Treasury for \$175,000 unopened in his mail, on account of which negligence vouchers for pensions, which were sent in from the country for collection, were allowed to go to protest. It is said he is in the habit of "sneering."

A heavy snow storm was prevailing yesterday at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, which was apparently coming eastward.

Burchard, of Ill., one of the least of the radicals of the House of Representatives, expresses his self in favor of the restoration of the income tax, and says that Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, his associate on the sub-committee, preparing the tax portion of the revenue bill, is agreed with him. It is asserted the proposition will be reported favorably to the full committee, and the chances are largely in favor of its getting into the bill, and so through the House, as it will secure aid from all who wish to lower taxes on whisky and tobacco.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce is of opinion, correctly we think, that if the Legislature of Maryland will ratify the action of the "Framp" Convention, recently held in Baltimore, the rush of tramps to other States will compel them to take a similar course in self defense. The action of the Baltimore convention is, primarily, the good of the tramp himself by curing his vagrancy, and secondly, the protection of the public against him.

The National Republican says:—"It should be a source of much satisfaction, and no doubt is, to every sincere and true republican, that the unpleasantness that had so long existed between Senators Blaine and Conkling has come to an end, and that the entire cordial has been fully established between them." Doubtless! though as regards President Hayes there may be a doubt expressed.

The Legislature which will be elected in Pennsylvania next year will choose a United States Senator to succeed Don Cameron. That gentleman looks upon the office as hereditary, and proposes to succeed himself, but other republicans talk about contesting his claim. The democrats will also have something to say about this matter.

The wheat crop of the United States this year, according to the forthcoming report of the Agricultural Bureau, amounts to 360,000,000 bushels—50,000,000 more than ever raised before. It is estimated that about one third of this vast product can be spared for exportation.

We do not agree with many of the papers in the State that the aspect of affairs in the Legislature, if not changed or modified, must result in a disorganization of the conservative party. We have an abiding faith in the good sense of the people.

Gen. Butler will be appointed by Speaker Randall to the chairmanship of the committee on the subject of the ventilation of the hall of the House. Would it not be as well to appoint a committee to ventilate the General?

Gen. B. F. Butler's son, who graduated last summer at West Point, has been attached to a colored regiment on the Rio Grande. The colored explet Flipper is attached to the same regiment. Par nobis fratrum.

The canal from Lynchburg to Richmond will soon be open—some think by the 15th of January next. And the repairs will be made without the loan of one dollar from the corporation of Richmond.

A dispatch from Panama, dated on the 18th, says:—"The heat here for the last few days has been excessive, the thermometer going up as high as ninety in the shade, without a breath of wind."

It is said that the Federal debt statement for this month will make a better exhibit than that of the corresponding month last year, when there was a considerable increase of the debt.

The fruit merchants of New York have established a new line of steamers to run between ports in the Mediterranean, Adriatic seas and New York.

The first log cabins were built in Winchester in 1738—one hundred and thirty nine years ago. The town now numbers over five thousand people.

Don't moralize to a man who is on his back. Help him up, set him firmly on his feet, and then give him advice and means. The means by all means.

A dispatch from Washington late last night states that Senator Patterson's condition was much improved. His physicians say there is a great change for the better.

Shocking Tragedy.—Farmville, ordinarily one of the quietest towns in Virginia, was thrown into great excitement yesterday by a most horrible tragedy which was enacted there, resulting in the instant death of a most respected citizen and the subsequent demise of his murderer.

A dispatch from Farmville gives the following particulars:—"About one o'clock Col. Wm. Randolph Berkeley, a prominent member of the bar, was ruthlessly shot down by the hand of an assassin, who immediately after the consummation of his purpose committed suicide. Col. Berkeley was seated in his law office conversing on business with Mr. Alfred Moth, a local banker, when a knock was heard, and the Colonel, saying, 'Be seated, Mr. Moth,' got up to open the door. As soon as the door was opened Col. Berkeley was shot in the breast and staggered, when the assassin fired again and shot him in the right temple. Capt. W. H. Kennedy, who had done the deed, stepped into the office, and said to Mr. Moth, 'You had better leave,' and then shot himself in the head. Several physicians were speedily on the spot, but life was extinct in Col. Berkeley, and Kennedy was only just breathing. The cause of this awful crime is believed to have been the fact that Col. Berkeley had distrained on Kennedy's goods for a debt due to a client. Capt. Armistead, the county coroner, opened an inquest in the case of Col. Berkeley in the afternoon. The evidence of Mr. Moth showed clearly that the facts were as stated above. Dr. Nash, a physician who had been attending Kennedy, testified as to threats against some person whom he alleged had injured him. Kennedy was moved to the Randolph House, and died last night, having been insensible from the time he did the deed."

Col. Berkeley was widely known throughout the State, having been frequently spoken of for Governor, and other prominent positions. Capt. Kennedy was the proprietor of the Randolph House at Farmville.

A dispatch from Norfolk says:—"Wm. H. Kennedy has a brother in this city, and spent some time here this fall. During his stay here he showed conclusive evidence of temporary insanity, and at one time attempted to take his own life by means of laudanum, which he secreted in his room at the Atlantic Hotel. His brother and other friends knew of his wandering mind while here, and attributed it to his illness with Bright's disease of the kidneys. He was about thirty-two years of age, and was considered one of the most honorable young men in the State. He was of an extremely sensitive disposition. Col. Berkeley was said to be one of the best friends the family had."

News of the Day.

The Tennessee Legislature, having reached a result in the settlement of the State debt, passed a resolution yesterday to adjourn sine die at a session to-day. The Senate bill to compromise the State debt at fifty cents on the dollar, with gradual interest at four, five and six per cent., was defeated in the House, after an amendment to make the interest four per cent. for the first 15, and six per cent. for the next 15 years, the last tax men voting against it because it was not in compliance with the proposition of the bondholders, which was fifty cents at six per cent. interest.

The officers of the Boston Savings Bank have received notice from depositors of intended withdrawal. Payments to depositors during the present month amount to nearly \$100,000. The ultimate solvency of the bank depends on the value of the real estate owned by the bank.

The Brooklyn (N. Y.) police last night arrested Wm. Springstine, a hatter, and his daughter, aged sixteen, the former for manufacturing and the latter for passing counterfeit coin. Moulds for making five and ten cent pieces, some metal and a ladle were found in Springstine's apartments.

The representatives of the leading coal interests were in council again at New York yesterday. They discussed the report of the committee appointed to prepare a basis for combination and to make appointments to be mined monthly. The report was referred back to the committee, and the meeting adjourned to January 2, in Philadelphia.

Gov. Houston, of Alabama, has forwarded to New York money with which to pay the interest on the State bonds due January 1. The Mayor of Montgomery, Ala., has also forwarded money with which to meet the interest, on January 1, on city bonds issued under the late adjustment of the city debt.

The suit of Mrs. Mary A. Oliver against Simon Cameron for breach of promise has been abandoned by Mrs. B. V. A. Lookwood, her attorney, as the case was settled without a suit by Mr. Cameron paying to Mrs. Oliver \$1,000.

About one hundred unemployed laborers waited on the Mayor of Toronto, Canada, yesterday, and stated that they must have work or they and their families would starve. A majority of them were set to work breaking stones to-day.

A duel was fought at Macon, Georgia, yesterday between two young lawyers named G. W. Gasten and W. H. Dessau. After two shots without any effusion of blood, the affair was amicably settled.

The Canadian Dominion Cabinet have passed an order in council asking the Home Government to remove all restrictions on cattle landed in the United Kingdom.

Mr. E. A. Pratis, of the General Land Office, left Washington last evening for Jacksonville, Fla., to assist the Government officials there in the prosecution of timber depredators.

Eighty three thousand dollars' worth of canned oysters were shipped from Halifax to London last week in one ship. A \$72,000 shipment was made a few days previous.

George A. Bailey, late publisher of the Congressional Globe, died at Deering, Maine, on Wednesday.

Letter from Louisa County.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
LOUISA, Dec. 26, 1877.—Christmas Day passed off very quietly here; in fact, to judge from appearances, no one would ever have supposed it was Christmas. I heard of no parties, Christmas trees or amusements.

I am very glad Louisa can boast of having elected two conservatives to the Legislature last November. It is the first time she has sent conservatives for six years. Hon. H. W. Murray was elected to the Senate from this district. I dare say that Mr. Murray is one of the most learned men in the Senate, and can cope with anybody there.

Things are so usually quiet that there is nothing to write about.

The January-February number of the North American Review contains the following articles:—"Charles Sumner," Senator Hoar; "A Crumb for the Modern Symposium," Prof. John Fiske; "The Art of Dramatic Composition," Dion Boucicault; "General Amnesty," J. Randolph Tucker; "The English Aristocracy," W. E. H. Lecky; "Reminiscences of the Civil War," General Richard Taylor; "The Origin of the Italian Language," W. W. Story; "Ephesus, Cyprus and Mycenae," Bayard Taylor; "Capture of Kars and Fall of Plevna," General G. B. McClellan; "Currency Quacks and the Silver Bill," Maxton Marley; and notices of Woolsey's "Political Science," Proctor's "Myths and Marvels of Astronomy," Geikie's "Life and Words of Christ," Sullivan's "New Ireland," Bowen's "Modern Philosophy, from Descartes to Schopenhauer and Hartmann," Avery's "Outline of Penes in Prose and Verse," Lindemann's "Money and Local Tendency in the United States," Victor Hugo's "Historia d'un Crime," Cook's "House of the Future," Traubridge's "Book of Gold and other Poems," Klauzinger's "Upper Egypt," and Habberton's "Budgie and Toddie." The Review is one of the best periodicals published in this country. The article on General Amnesty by Mr. J. R. Tucker of this State will be read with interest. For sale by booksellers and news dealers generally.

The New York Herald speaking of the Review says:—"It ranks with the highest class of literature in Europe. The January number will create a good deal of pleasure and enthusiasm among scholarly people, who have long wished for something of the kind. General Richard Taylor's defence of General McClellan's strategy reviews a subject which, among many people, will live for a long time to come."

The first number of Potter's American Monthly for the new year has been received from its Philadelphia publishers. This is an excellent popular magazine, and the initial number for 1878 gives promise of improvement even upon the acknowledged excellence of the one hundred and twenty that have preceded it. For cheap, good and improving reading this magazine would be hard to excel.

Mr. E. P. Berkley, son of the postmaster of this city, a young lawyer of popular manners, and generally considered able, has bought the interest of one of the proprietors of the Fairfax Messenger, and will, hereafter, edit that paper. Under his management the Messenger will doubtless take its place among the best country weeklies of the State, and will, we are sure, merit a large and lucrative patronage.

The closing number of this year's volume of Little's Living Age has been received from its publishers, Little & Gay, Boston. For people whose time is limited, but who wish to keep abreast with the best current literature of the day, this magazine is the best they could subscribe to, for it contains the choicest selections from contemporary literature.

Messrs. J. M. Huncutt, of the Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railway, and T. A. Broadus, of the Virginia Midland Railroad, have sent us the directories of their respective roads, as compiled by themselves, both of which are valuable to those whose business or pleasure relates to the routes through which these roads run.

A decrease in the number of marriages always counts as a sign of hard times.

Letter from Richmond.

Col. William Randolph Berkeley—His Last Appearance in Richmond—Gov. Kemper on the Reported Disagreement—The Relations Between the Two Governors—A Quondam Convict and a Fatherless Child—The Latest State Officer—The Dying Possum—An Arriving Occurrence, etc.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

RICHMOND, December 27, 1877.
The community was terribly shocked at the intelligence of the murder of Col. William R. Berkeley by Mr. Kennedy at Farmville to-day. Berkeley, by Mr. Kennedy at Farmville to-day. Berkeley, by Mr. Kennedy at Farmville to-day. Berkeley, by Mr. Kennedy at Farmville to-day.

Gov. Kemper says of the rumor that there has been a quarrel between him and Governor-elect Holliday "the attempt to get up a sensation over the late correspondence between Gov. Kemper and Governor-elect Holliday, in regard to the inauguration of the latter is all a fiasco, resting on no particle of truth." He states that "there was a correspondence, but of the most cordial and friendly character; that it was marked by the utmost courtesy and by perfect good offices on both sides, and that both sides had to do with each other as equals and as gentlemen on the occasion of the induction of a Virginia Governor into office, for the reason that it is contrary to the ancient and unbroken usages of the old Commonwealth; that Gov. Holliday while holding these views yet thinks the people have a right to do as they please in the matter, and that it is his duty to yield to the respectable numbers who have without his prompting arranged for a public and ceremonious inauguration; that Governor Kemper on the other hand while recognizing the right of the people to do as they please believes that the new programme is the work of a few thousand, but disastrous to the great body of the people, and wrong in itself, yet he very unreservedly acquiesces in the decision of his successor, and will do whatever in him lies to make the inauguration a success according to the programme of its promoters. The two governors are warm personal friends, who have interchanged every possible evidence of sincere personal regard, and they smile at this possibility of any disagreement between them."

The bill proposed by Senator Hart proposes to abolish the office of Register of Land Office, Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Board of Immigration, and establish in lieu thereof a "Commissioner of Information," who is to get a salary of \$2,500, have two clerks, one at a salary of \$1,500, and the other at \$1,000, send commission to prepare and give information, mineralogical, statistical, agricultural and in fact all kinds, to draw maps, &c., and to have \$500 allowed for travelling expenses while getting such information. The bill has yet to be acted on. It will give a fat office to somebody. A good joke is told on Col. H. Bassett French, the Secretary of the Lee Monument Fund. The Colonel's boys some months ago, caught a line possum. They determined to fatten the possum up and have him for Christmas. The possum fattened and was in splendid condition. The Colonel set his mouth on that possum. I would be a dainty dish. The Colonel and his boys looked at him the day before Christmas. He was so fat that he could not see. He was wallowing in fatness. They went to the smoke house; Christmas morning to kill the animal for dinner that day. They found that the possum had died in the night of over fatness, and they were cheated out of their Christmas dish.

Gov. Kemper, at the close of his term, has a very large number of applications for pardon before him, which he is carefully considering. The Governor often devotes one or more days to the consideration of these applications for pardon, and weighs the evidence carefully and conscientiously pro and con.

The Eastern War.
St. Petersburg advises that the English Cabinet by its action in evoking Parliament, having encouraged Turkey to further resistance, will compel Russia to march on Constantinople, and that he has the precise result which England desires to avoid.

A Turkish force occupying a position between the river Buzina and the town of Dulcinia, in Albania, was defeated by the Montenegrins on Wednesday. The Turks lost many prisoners, three flags and a quantity of provisions.

Russia will refuse the Porte's appeal for mediation, because, according to international law, mediation is only possible when solicited by both belligerents; otherwise mediation becomes intervention.

The bridge across the Danube at Nikopolis has been carried away by the ice, and the one at Siatova will share the same fate unless removed. The onward movement of the Russians has been arrested, and there is much difficulty in providing the troops with supplies.

Austria has warned Serbia against any incursion of her troops into Bosnia or Herzegovina, and the troops have been cautioned in accordance with the warning.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Times' correspondent at the headquarters of the Russian Rastchuk army says:—"The snow is over two feet deep, and all operations are suspended. Two soldiers and many beasts perished. Dragoon service to the bridges crossing the Danube at Siatova and Petroskai is interrupted. There are no sledges to replace the wagons rendered useless by the snow. The quartermaster's department has declared that it cannot supply food for the cavalry here. One regiment of Cossacks is about to start for Roumania to obtain provender."

Note.—All accounts agree as to the severity with which the winter has set in, and the best authorities concur in the opinion that the Russian bridges across the Danube must all go in a few days, when communication will be completely cut off until the river is frozen solid enough to permit of crossing on the ice. The opinion is also expressed by experienced observers that if the winter is of the ordinary rigor field operations will be impossible.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Osman Pasha arrived at Bucharest on Wednesday last. His wound is progressing favorably. It is believed that he will be interned at Moscow.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A special from Bucharest states that it is currently rumored and generally believed there that Osman Pasha will be tried by a military court of the highest jurisdiction for the slaughter of the wounded after the great battle of July 31, the fight before the Griviza rebout on September 11 and several other minor engagements. The discrepancies made by the Russians since occupying the fortifications of Plevna, information gained from Turkish officers, and above all, the absence of Russian prisoners, although several hundred had been captured during all the engagements, leaves no reasonable doubt that the Turks under Osman Pasha have been guilty of deeds which will render his now illustrious name forever infamous.

Prince Charles of Roumania returned to Bucharest on Thursday.

The retention of any waste matter in the system produces injury. The collection of obnoxious or diseased mucus in time of cold or throat affection should be promptly removed. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup does it more quickly and effectually than any other cough syrup made.

France.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The correspondence of the Times at Paris telegraphs as follows:—"The Cabinet has determined to preserve the sub-Prefect of the town of Calais, Department of Tarn, for insubordinate President MacMahon, to whom he wrote a letter of accusation describing the President as a marshal of France, who was waiting in ambush for his sworn faith."

"The ultra republican papers demand the impeachment of the late Grimaudet de Rochebont Ministry for the alleged intended coup d'etat."

"President MacMahon has expressed to M. Dulaure, President of the Council and Minister of Justice, uneasiness lest the prosecution of Prefects should result from the investigations of the electoral inquiry commission. The Marshal deprecated a revival of party passions, and showed that his own conciliatory attitude should be reciprocated. M. Dulaure assured him that if any prosecutions resulted from the inquiry they would not be based on simple obedience to orders, but on deliberate, personal excesses."

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The Official Journal announces that Gen. Bressolles has been placed on the unattached list. This was done because Gen. Bressolles exaggerated or misrepresented the tenor of orders he was intrusted to communicate to his subordinates, thus furnishing a pretext for the protest of Major La Boderie. Those orders had reference to measures of public safety foreseen and permanently provided for in the regular duties of the garrisons.

Mud Embargo.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 28.—A Commercial special states that travelers and dispatches from various localities in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota say that the mud embargoes have never been anything like the present terrible embargo of mud that prevails in every city, town and country road. In some towns all commercial operations of any magnitude have been suspended. It is impossible to travel on country roads with wagons, consequently all produce is kept from the market. Never before, in thirty years, has the open Mississippi been open to navigation in the holiday season. But for the fact that all vessels have been laid up for the winter months, like navigation could also be resumed at this time. A dispatch, last, dispatch says a number of citizens rode through the principal streets yesterday in a boat drawn by mules, the mud being a foot and a half deep, and very thin, making boat riding easy. The roads throughout that section are utterly impassable in some places. Corn had sprouted in the ear, and, unless the weather turns colder, a vast amount of corn will be ruined.

The Netter Failure.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 28.—Albert Netter, of the banking firm of Netter & Co., of New York, who is at the Grand Hotel in this city, stated in an interview to the rehypothecating feature of his business, that it was simply a question of interest, and that one firm in New York has to pay \$12,000,000 borrowed on such securities. It got the securities for money loaned on them and in turn reborrowed money from them on insurance and trust companies. Mr. Netter stated that the money they owed was not to widows or orphans, but to Wall street "sharks" who had gotten every dollar that was loaned to lay down and quit. There is no truth in the report that I had absconded with a hundred thousand dollars. Gabriel Netter is with our lawyer in New York.

Coal Sale.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Seventy-five thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold at auction to-day by order of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. There was a large attendance of buyers and bidding was brisk and prices obtained were from 10 cents to 45 cents per ton more than those of last month. Steamer coal opened at \$2.40 and closed at \$2.40; grate opened at \$2.37 and advanced to \$2.40; \$2.42 and \$2.45 and closed lively at \$2.47. Grate opened at \$2.62 and jumped at once to \$2.75 and closed at that figure. Chestnut opened at \$2.80 and fell to \$2.70, then to \$2.67 and rallied to and closed at \$2.75. Store opened at \$3.10 and fell to \$3 and closed at \$3.07.

THE LOSS OF THE HURON.—Lieutenant Walter Walton, of the Life Saving Service on the North Carolina coast, has made a report of the results of his investigation into the disaster of the Huron, which discloses some transactions on shore that are most disgraceful. It seems that the danger to the Huron was perceived by Evan O'Neill, who was engaged in shooting wild fowl, before she struck on the reef at 1 o'clock in the morning. He stood idly on the beach listening to the cries and screams of those on board, gazing at the lights and other signals of distress, and not till all was quiet did he proceed to inform others of the wreck. O'Neill knew where the keeper of life-saving station No. 7 lived, believed him to be at home, only two and a half miles distant, had a good boat, a free wind to go and return inside of Roanoke Island, and could have reached the keeper's house in twenty minutes, yet remained silent and indifferent during three long hours. He went to his breakfast and returned to the beach after sunrise. Lieutenant Walton's report concludes with a statement that of the ninety-one bodies recovered, twelve being officers, not a single trinket, such as would be prized by relatives as a relic, was found on the bodies. Watches and chains, money, and even finger rings, were stripped off by those who first found the bodies as they washed ashore. Evidence of this was furnished in the case of Lieutenant Simons, two of whose fingers were scratched and gouged by the body robbers in their haste to secure their ill-gotten loot.

Bank Robbery.
LEAMINGTON, ONT., Dec. 28.—Jackson & Fuller's bank was broken into last night by burglars. They were discovered and fired upon by one of the party wounded, but his companions succeeded in carrying him to the lake, where they embarked in a yacht and escaped. They failed to secure any booty.

VOYAGE TO AFRICA.—The Southern Churchman publishes a letter from Bishop Pock, giving an account of his voyage from Liverpool, on the 17th of November, on his way to his destination. He has a pleasant description of his fellow-passengers on board of the vessel, and particularly of one among them, Prof. Edward W. Blyden, a colored man, the author of the essays on "Missions in West Africa," and of whom he speaks as "the philosopher of Africa in philanthropy," and "who is studying an art working hard to lift his race."

Becherer Sued.
NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Rev. Henry Ward Becherer has been sued for \$10,000 damages. It appears that one Mr. Wright bought at auction the rights and title of the Life of Christ. This also included the contract of Becherer to write the work upon which he had received \$10,000. Wright now sues Becherer for the \$10,000 paid, and for \$10,000 damages claimed for breach of contract by Becherer, in not finishing the same. Judge Fullerton is the attorney for Mr. Wright.

The Pope.
ROME, Dec. 28.—The Pope held a consistory at the Vatican to-day. Monsignor Morici and Pellegrini were nominated as Canon and some Bishops were appointed. The Pope read a short allocution thanking the Cardinals for their solicitude concerning his health, and asking them to pray to God to help him and preserve unimpaired the mind of his head whose body was ailing.

Reward.—We will pay a reward of one thousand dollars for any certificate published by us regarding Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup not found genuine. Vogeler, Meyer & Co., Baltimore, October 1, 1877.

The Presidential Fraud—Statements of Sherman and Burke.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Secretary Sherman, who is in town, was interviewed yesterday in regard to the charges made by Wm. E. Chandler in his open letter to the New Hampshire republicans, and gave the following as an authoritative denial on his part: There is no truth whatever in the story. I never made any such charge as is alleged in the letter, and I do not believe any of the others did. I voted and made a two hours' speech against the electoral bill, and fought these very men, Randall Gibson, &c., with whom Chandler says I made a bargain. As to my going down to Ohio to see Gov. Hayes, it had solely reference to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, which had offered to me, and as to the alleged secret writing in possession of Mr. Burke, I know of none, and do not believe there exists one. As regards the reasons for removing the troops from Louisiana and South Carolina, I have given them fully already in my Mansfield, Ohio, speech last summer. This is all I desire to say.

A special from New Orleans gives an interview with Major E. A. Burke on the same subject, in which he says that the republican statesmen who visited Louisiana immediately after the election undoubtedly gave Packard, Kellogg and the returning Board strong guarantees that the Packard government would be sustained by the administration if the State should be counted for Hayes and it would not be difficult to prove the times and places where such assurances were given and the parties to the same. Burke's State Committee was in possession of some of Chandler's guarantees to the same effect, which he thinks were delivered to David Dudley Field's committee in Washington. All these gentlemen, including Chandler, realized the impossibility of keeping these guarantees and whether they found out that Mr. Hayes could not be brought to sustain their assurances, or whether the fear of a defeat of the electoral college, it is certain that the most binding guarantees were given by the leaders of the republican party that Mr. Hayes would, if inaugurated, restore the South to local self government as indicated in his letter of acceptance and adoption of a policy of justice and conciliation instead of military interference and bayonet rule. Every public man in Washington knew of these guarantees before the electoral college was completed. President Grant has said the sentiment of the country was clearly against the further use of troops in upholding State governments, and that in his opinion the Nichols' government should stand, because it was supported by the elements of the State and he authorized me to say that he wished his views to be known. Grant followed that declaration by an assurance that the troops would be withdrawn, and informed me that he would say so to Kellogg and to General, who were then in the room. He discussed with myself and others the details under which we agreed to no violence. Nichols was to issue, and did issue, with Grant's approval, a proclamation to reassure the colored men and republicans. That such an order was not issued by General August can best be answered by Mr. Chandler and the hundreds of republicans who besieged the White House and claimed that such action before the inauguration would endanger the Presidency. No doubt Mr. Chandler and many of his associates thought that Mr. Hayes would join them in violation of the guarantees which the republican party was eager to give when the Presidency was in peril, but I say adversely that the South did not fear Hayes, as it appears we had a higher opinion of his truthfulness, honesty and patriotism than his former supporters. We did fear the republicans and vindictive power of the republican party leaders, like Mr. Chandler, whose malignity is written in bold letters in every campaign in the State since 1870. Louisiana sought simply to know if the leaders would let Hayes alone. If any bargain were made the republican party leaders, so far as concerned then by the whole country, were the parties to them. If any bargain were made by Mr. Hayes I never heard of them. As to the reopening of the Presidential issue, we consider it closed. The old combination between Senator Chandler and the democratic Senators, who offered to Louisiana and the country a defeat of the electoral college and a new election under Conkling, may be revived with a view of opening the electoral question, but I think it impossible.

Kill With a Club.
NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 27.—On Christmas two young men of Princess Anne county, Richard Gorton and Wilson Etheridge, were engaged in spending the evening at a country frolic when Gorton insulted Etheridge grossly. Etheridge left the house when Gorton followed him, and a rencontre took place in the road, the result of which was that Gorton was struck with a club, fracturing his skull and causing death the next morning. Etheridge escaped.

Wholesale Matrimonies.
A Salt Lake special says: yesterday morning at 8 o'clock the Mormons began filing into the Endowment House, and at 10 o'clock the place was so crowded the doors had to be closed. Up to 3 o'clock 65 polygamous marriages had been solemnized and as many more impatient couples set off to await their turn to-morrow and Saturday.

Senator Patterson.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—3 p. m.—Senator Patterson has somewhat improved in strength though he is still very weak, and occasionally suffers in the head. His physicians think, however, there is now a better prospect than heretofore of his recovery.

Cutting Down.
MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 28.—The Bank Commissioners have been called in and have cut down the deposits in the Dory Savings Bank twenty-five per cent. This shrinkage was made necessary by bad paper and poor investments. It is stated that the bank will pay four per cent interest on the remaining assets.

It seems that an order has been promulgated by the B. & O. R. Co. that its boys under eighteen years of age except apprentices in skilled labor shall be permitted to remain in its employ. This is said to be general, and is regarded as a result of the loss of a suit brought against the Company recently by a boy in its employ, who was hurt at Leont Point and gained \$20,000 damages.

Receiver Appointed.
NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A receiver was today appointed for the Jersey City Savings Bank.